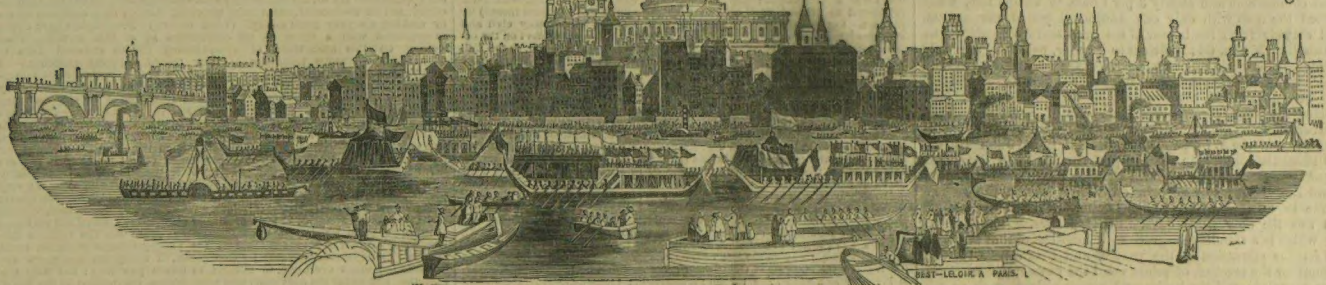


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851.

[SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

REINSTATEMENT OF THE RUSSELL MINISTRY.

EVERY attempt to form a new Administration having failed, Lord John Russell and his colleagues, at the request of her Majesty, and on the advice of the Duke of Wellington, specially summoned to give his counsel on the occasion, have resumed their places. Lord Stanley and the Protectionists were utterly unable to form a Ministry. It does not appear, from the statements made in the House of Lords on Friday, the 28th ult., that Lord Stanley could procure more than one colleague—a noble Lord not named. Lord Stanley candidly confessed, that his party, although comprising men of great attainments and abilities, "hardly reckoned among its members one individual of political experience and versed in official business." So little interest in the fortunes of Protection had the only men in whom he could place reliance, that, with the exception of the noble Lord alluded to, they all failed him in the hour of need. One refused, "because he had very extensive domestic concerns to attend to;" a second declined, "from a disinclination to take part in an Administration;" a third gave a refusal, "from an undue depreciation of his own abilities;" while no less than three or four others, on being applied to, sent replies "expressive of their inability to join his Lordship."

The party of which Sir James Graham is the head was equally unfortunate, but for different reasons. Not being sufficiently nume-

rous to form an Administration out of their own body, and not being certain of adequate Parliamentary support, even if they could have disposed of all the offices of Government among themselves, this enlightened party, and their sagacious and experienced leader, could only lend their services in conjunction with the more efficient and popular members of the Russell Administration. But, as they only agreed with that Ministry on some points, and disagreed on others of vital importance, especially on the Papal Aggression Bill, and as the premiership of Lord John Russell would have been fatal to such a coalition, the attempt either to form a Ministry independently of the Whigs, or in conjunction with them, necessarily failed. There was but a third course to follow, which was the course recommended by the Duke of Wellington. The result is, that Lord John Russell is again the Prime Minister of the British Crown.

But while all parties—convinced by these occurrences, if not before, of their own powerlessness to carry on the Government of the country at the present time—will refrain from any factious opposition, and will make all due allowances for the difficulties of the Ministry, it remains to be seen whether Lord John Russell, in resuming office, will resume the faults which led to his resignation; or whether he will not endeavour to strengthen his Ministry by avoiding the errors which, more than the hostility of his opponents, drove him into his late unpleasant position. There are two great and pressing questions on which he must pronounce himself deci-

sively and satisfactorily, or heap up unpopularity, mistrust, and odium upon the heads of himself and his colleagues; and there is a third great question, surrounded with difficulties, whether it be left alone, or whether it be pressed forward to a solution, from the embarrassments of which he must extricate himself, under the penalty of weakness to his Government, and disaffection and discontent throughout the country. The first two questions are those of the Budget and an Extension of the Suffrage, and the third is the question of the Papal Aggression. Each of these requires able management; and upon each of these, unless more wisdom is shown in its treatment than has hitherto signalled the efforts of Lord John Russell and his colleagues, the Cabinet, safe as it may now appear, may once more be shipwrecked.

First and foremost is the question of finance, involved in the production of a satisfactory Budget. It is not a little singular, that, amid all the explanations and statements which Lord John Russell has made from time to time, in the interval between his resignation and resumption of office, he has never said a word upon this point. He has never once admitted that the Budget of Sir Charles Wood was a stumbling-block in his way, or given the slightest hint that he was not satisfied with his financial colleague. Yet, if Sir Charles Wood do not prove himself more fitted to deal with the great fiscal questions of our time; or, failing him, if Lord John Russell do not appoint a capable Minister for this important department, it is easy to foresee that disgrace and defeat will await



PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. MACREADY, IN THE HALL OF COMMERCE, ON SATURDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the Ministry. It may answer as a temporary expedient to postpone the revision of our fiscal system for a twelvemonth, and pass the iniquitous income-tax for that limited period; but if Lord John Russell desires to regain his lost influence, and to entitle himself to the respect of men of business and the gratitude of the people, he must sacrifice a little present ease, and grapple with our whole system of taxation at once. A fair property and income-tax might be endured—if it applied to all realised property and to all income—without recourse to the arbitrary and unjust line of £150 per annum; if it did not allow the man with £149 per annum, drawn from the comfortable and steady 3 per Cent. to escape free, while it mulcted the man with only one additional pound per annum, derived entirely from the labour of his head and his hands, of no less a sum than £4 7s. 6d., sufficient to pay for, perhaps, the only suit of clothes he could buy in a year, or the only little luxuries and elegances of life that he might be able to afford. It might be endured if made equitable in this respect, and, if, besides this, the owners and occupiers of house property—the chief sufferers by the burden—were compensated by the unconditional repeal of the Window Duty. But if Lord John Russell prefers immediate quietude to the performance of a duty that sooner or later must be done, he will sacrifice the future for the present, and sow the seeds of his own downfall a second time. The next time he falls, it will be "like Lucifer, never to rise again." Nor is this the only fiscal question that presses. The Tax on Paper, which is a standing disgrace to a Legislature that professes to care for the education of the people, and that votes £100,000 per annum for the erection of schools and the payment of teachers, must be repealed; and no hackneyed commonplace, such as Sir Charles Wood is in the habit of using, about "the necessity of getting money somewhere," must be allowed to stand in the way. The present Ministry, notwithstanding all their past faults and shortcomings, have an opportunity of rendering a real service to every interest in the country, by a careful, enlightened, and bold financial policy. They could wipe off all past disgrace which has attached to them, by energy and wisdom on this vital question; and it is to be hoped they have received sufficient warning to induce them, individually and collectively, to devote themselves to it in the present session, and avoid the fatal procrastination which has hitherto rendered the name of their Administration a by-word of reproach.

The question of the Extension of the Suffrage—which, leading to their accidental defeat, expedited the recent catastrophe—is another that, after Lord John Russell's own declaration, and the firm adhesion of Sir James Graham to the cause of a further reform of Parliament, cannot be any longer trifled with. The subject has attained so much more importance from the occurrences of the last fortnight, that Lord John Russell must make up his mind either to "move on" or to "move off." The Greek Kalends are a term rather too remote, to satisfy the expectations that his Lordship has himself raised upon this question; and it should be borne in mind, that the party of which Sir James Graham is the head, might, by the aid of Mr. Cobden and his friends, and of the affronted Irish members, carry this question against the Ministry, if the Ministry refused to take it up.

The Papal Aggression seems, by the general consent of all parties, not to call for hasty legislation. Although it was upon this point that most of the difficulties of the late crisis turned as upon a pivot, it is not impossible to postpone it without disgrace and without mischief until committees of both Houses shall have reported upon the best course to be pursued. The Roman Propaganda may be left to do its best of its worst in its attempt to re-establish Popery in this country. Give us but untaxed paper, untaxed knowledge, and free discussion, and ten thousand Popes and as many Cardinal Wisnams will assault in vain the faith and the intellect of the people of this country. The present feeling, if not against legislation, is against the assumption by Roman Catholic Bishops of territorial titles, is against precipitancy. This feeling has been mainly caused by the discrepancy between Lord John Russell's description of his proposed bill and that given by the Attorney-General, and by the avowal made by his Lordship, that, in more than one important point, he was unaware of its tendency. No harm can be done by deliberation; and it is, therefore, likely that this great stumbling-block of the last fortnight will be removed for the future, and that the difficulty which was apparently the greatest, will be among the least of those in the way of the restored and reconstructed Ministry.

The country will await with anxiety a new declaration on the part of the Prime Minister, and will hope in the meantime that Lord Lansdowne's words of Monday last will be verified, and that the Administration will be made "effective."

BANQUET TO MR. MACREADY.

"To personate a great character three hours in the twenty-four (says Henry Fielding), is a matter of more consequence than it is generally esteemed. The world itself is commonly called a stage; and, in the eye of the greatest philosophers, the actions on both appear to be equally real and of equal consequence. Where, then, is the mighty difference between personating a great man on the great theatre or on the stage? In both cases we often assume that character when it does not really belong to us; and a very indifferent player acts it sometimes better than his right possessor, and with ten thousand times the applause." How far the public of the present day sympathises with the spirit of this remark, written a century ago, may be learnt from its manifestations during that week on the late-taking of the first tragedian of our time. Immediately following the hearty tribute of regard offered by the wide circle of the admirers of Mr. Macready on his farewell appearance on the stage of Drury-Lane Theatre, came the more select, but not less sincere, salutation, by a public dinner at the Hall of Commerce, on the 1st instant. Statesmen, philosophers, poets, wit, painters, players, novelists, and even lawyers, swelled the list of distinguished guests, and again the public, "the genus generalissimus"—the great general universal public, as Southey calls it—responded with a thronged, concurrent, and enthusiastic attendance. Faint indeed is that man's art which thus hath—

The dialect and different skill,
Catching all passions in his craft of will.

Debarred as the actor may be from the outward and visible honours which reward the labour, anxiety, and toil of more privileged classes, his proud distinction to reign in the secret and innermost recesses of the hearts of his subjects wins a seat in their affections; he is a "household word." He has moved all their passions; he has beguiled them of their smiles and tears; he has kindled their hatreds and their loves. In a word, he has made the pulse of a crowded theatre beat like that of one man. So, at his retirement, when he is enthroned by death, or descends by abdication, his genius becomes enshrined in the recollections of his subjects, and he is remembered as the great member of stage illusion—bear witness with the memory of the great actors, the quaint memories on the acting of Munden and on some of the old actors. Among our retrospections of public life, those connected with the drama are certainly the most natural and the most agreeable; and we can well believe that what Hazlitt said of the pleasures of the past, is especially applicable to the actor, that strikes the imagination or excites any interest in the mighty scene, is what *has been*.

Was though the actor's fame, then, is fleeting as the day—what though his triumphs come like shadows, so depart—there is still an air of sanctity pervading enthusiasm among their followers for the heads, the process, of any other profession? For a premier, or a bishop, a judge, a general, or a president, no man in science or art is remembered with such fondness and reverence. His efforts command a more immediate appreciation; and we can well believe how easily he relinquishes his "unseen empire," and can make respectful allusion for the affecting regrets repeatedly expressed by "Sir Joshua's Tragic Muse" on quitting the stage, and the Dean Cato, an old and valued friend, that "Had she not kept her religion, she would indeed have been miserable beyond expression."

John Kemble was the first great performer publicly entertained on his retirement from dramatic life. Neither Betterton nor Cooke, nor Garrick had received this distinction; for, independently of dinner-giving, being the custom of crowning charity or good-will, Betterton remained alone to outlive his reputation; and Garrick had, however, a rival interest too strong for any such unanimous mark of popular esteem.

The entertainment to Mr. Macready was celebrated in the Hall of Commerce, Throatle-road, an edifice erected by Mr. Mozley as a subsidiary accom-

modation to the Royal Exchange, for the merchants of the city. The alleged insufficiency of room at the London Tavern, for the numerous applicants for tickets, necessitated this arrangement. Application was unsuccessfully made for one of the larger theatres; and the fitting up of St. Martin's Hall, in Long-street, in immediate proximity to the Exchange, and to the Theatre Royal, in English assembly, with its good temper and cheerfulness, could have endured the physical discomforts to which the majority of those present at the dinner in the Hall of Commerce submitted. On a cold day, to take part at a cold dinner, in immediate proximity to the Exchange, and to the Theatre Royal, the speakers were but partially and tantalisingly heard, at crowded tables and with closely packed seats, is a trial of no mean consideration, especially with March weather inside and out. Yet the assembly, as we have seen, was not only successful, but it was a success in order their disadvantages; their enthusiasm was unflagging, and their enjoyment as evident, as if all had been done (as it was doubtless meant) for the best. Let us here be just enough to avow that the ubiquitously civil and attentive service, of the firm of Gait and Broad, the provisioners, on the occasion, did not do less than to smooth these disagreeables; but, as the Hall was only obtained for the necessary preparations some two or three hours before dinner, our readers may judge whether very comfortable arrangements could be afforded to some 500 or 600 visitors in such a space of time. The Chairman's table ran horizontally along the Hall; twelve tables were placed at right angles to it, and these three lesser ones were wedged in a recess at the further end, the corresponding recess at the entrance being appropriated to the singers.

About a quarter-past six, the Chairman, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, took his seat at the right end of the table, and the guests, in the meantime, were proceeding to the extreme right of the table, where his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister; Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.; Earl Fitzhardinge; Charles Dickens, Esq.; Sir E. Landseer; Lord Dufferin; Captain Sir George Chesney; Mr. Charles Mackintosh; Mr. Charles Knight; Mr. W. Graham; Lord Ernest Bruce; James Heywood, Esq., M.P.; D. Maclellan, Esq., R.A.; Charles Barrington, Esq., R.A.; A. Stafford, Esq., M.P.; Sir Alexander Gordon; K. De Barmville; S. Hart, Esq., R.A.; M. Macaulay, Esq., C.C.; D. Lobbe, Esq., R.A.; F. P. Deland, Esq., R.A.; Mr. J. H. St. John, Esq., M.P.; F. Pollock, Esq., and on the left of the Chairman were his Excellency; Van der Weyer; the Marquis of Clanricarde; Sir R. Murchison; Hon. W. Cooper, M.P.; Charles Kemble, Esq.; John Forster, Esq.; Lieutenant-General Sir John Wilson Croft, Esq., R.A.; W. 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CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

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We understand a vacancy is about to occur in the Widenanship of Dulwich College. By the statutes of the College, the candidates must be of the name of Allen or Allen, not less than twenty-one years of age, and unmarried.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Duke of Bedford has presented to the Church Extension Committee of St. Pancras, a site of ground for a new church, together with the sum of £500 towards the building fund. The church will be erected in the district of St. Matthew (one of those recently formed), which contains a small chapel, and is situated in a very desirable position, in which is an unoccupied building capable of containing 500 persons.

A subscription is being raised by the churchwardens of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, assisted by a committee, to present a testimonial to the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—The old marble font in the Morning Chapel has just been replaced by a new one of free stone, the work of Mr. Osmond, sculptor, of this city. It is in the Early English style, and is composed of a circular basin, ornamented with arcades and floral devices, and supported by a cluster of eight columns. It is placed in the chapel, near the monument of Bishop Poore, and is in excellent character with the architecture of the building.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. R. M. Benson, to Cowley Perpetual Curacy, Oxfordshire; patrons, Christ Church, Oxford. Rev. F. S. C. Chalmers, to Beckenham Rectory, Kent; value £900 with residence; patron, J. Cator, Esq.; Rev. G. R. Ferris, to Halifax Curacy, Yorkshire. Rev. V. A. O. Gifford, to St. Andrew's Rectory, Devon; patrons, The Dean and Chapter, Glamorganshire; value, £90; patron, R. V. E. Vaughan Esq., J. Kirkman, B.A., to Second Mastership of Bruton Grammar School, Somerset. Rev. W. Myall, to Great Mapstead Vicarage, Essex; value, £136; patron, R. H. Myall, Esq. Rev. J. Myall, to Great Mapstead Vicarage, Essex. Rev. Grammar School, Worcester. Rev. H. Niven, to Blahampton Vicarage, Worcestershire; value £1103 and residence; patron, Bishop of Worcester. Rev. O. Owen and Rev. J. Kiplist, to be Bodleian Lecturers, Exeter, 1851-52. Rev. R. Owen, to be Bodleian Lecturer, Exeter, 1852-53. Rev. J. Owen, to be White, Esq. Rev. H. W. Burrows, to Christ Church Perpetual Curacy, St. Pancras; value, £500; patron, Bishop of London. Rev. G. Crabbe, to Merton Rectory, Norfolk; value, £174; patron, Lord Walsingham. Rev. S. G. Wood, to be Curate of St. Mary's Church, Exeter, 1852-53. Rev. J. Earl, to Yarborough Rectory, near Exeter, to East Teignmouth Curacy, Devon.

VACANCIES—*Vicarages*: Duston, Northamptonshire, diocese of Peterborough; value, £150 and residence; patron, Viscount Melbourne; Rev. J. Greville, deceased. St. Minver, Cornwall, diocese of Exeter; value, £337, with residence; Rev. G. Traweake, deceased. *Rectories*: Horadon West, with Ingrave Rectory, Essex, diocese of Rochester; value, £344, with residence; patron, the late rector, the Rev. R. A. Johnstone, deceased. Illogan, Cornwall, diocese of Exeter; value, £587, with residence; patron, Baroness Bassett; Rev. G. G. Dore, deceased. *Cure of souls*: Wymondham Grammar School, Leicestershire; Rev. F. A. Dimock, deceased.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Edmund Coffin, late curate of East Farleigh, Kent, from the congregation; the Rev. Trevelyn Lloyd, of St. Peter's, Kingston, from the parishioners; the Rev. Robert Harris, of Brierley Hill, Birmingham, from the parish of St. Jacob; the Rev. James Harrison, of St. Paul, Bedfordshire, Somerset, from the humble members of his congregation; the Rev. Charles Thomas Penrose, from the pupils under his care, during his Head Mastership of King's School, Sherborne, Dorset; the Rev. Braithwaite Harrison, from the inhabitants of Wolsingham, in the county of Durham; the Rev. H. Harvey, on his vacating the vicarage of Bradford, Wilts, from the congregation.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE ADDRESS OF THE IRISH PRELATES to their "beloved" flocks has been issued since our last publication, and says of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, that it "tends to annoy, disorganise, and crush the Catholic hierarchy; to annul its acts of jurisdiction; to fetter and impede, as much as possible the exercise of that ministry by which the truths of revelation are proclaimed, and the mysteries and sacraments of religion imparted; and grievously to injure, if not to destroy, those noble charitable institutions which have hitherto been the glory and strength of the land, and, finally, to deprive as they have been established, the poor offerings of the faithful. The blighting effects of this penal law, if adopted, will be felt by the orphan that is now sheltered in the bosom of Catholic benevolence, and by the destitute sufferer on his death-bed, whose pangs are so often soothed by the devoted ministrations of his clergy; and whose prayers are so often answered by the calls of those institutions into existence by the power of that kindling and creative word which it has been commissioned to preach." The prelates exhort their flocks to be strictly obedient to the laws, but to use all lawful and constitutional means to oppose the enactment—an injunction which the Irish, who love agitation for their own sake, are readily obeying. The prelates subsequently published the Opinion of the Council of the Irish Bishops, which will contain a full and complete statement of the property bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland in the last twenty years, and be utterly destructive of its property.

Cardinal Wiseman issued a *LETTER INDULT* for the archdiocese of Westminster, and the diocese of Southwark, to be read in the Catholic chapels of the two London parishes of St. Ignace and St. Mary, on the 22nd January, 1862, by the Divine minister of the Holy Roman Church, his title St. Pudentian, Cardinal priest, Archbishop of Westminster, and administrator apostolic of the diocese of Southwark :—and is addressed to our dearly beloved in Christ, the clergy and people of the said parishes, in the following manner :—

After admonishing his flocks to make a good use of this sacred time, he says, with reference to his own mission :—"You know that popular excitement has given place to a more cunningly devised and deeply meditated measure of legislation, and that the Government have resolved to suppress the principal ecclesiastical organization of our Church, while its secret aim is to despoil again our institutions of the poor crumbs of charity which, since their former plundering, they had slowly gathered up." Trusting only in God, he exhorts his flocks to the exercise of patience and resignation, and to abstain from any attempt to forgive them past error and avert chastisement. After referring to what he calls "the shameless insults heaped on our religion, and on its holiest mystics, blasphemous indignities having especially been uttered, and inscribed on our altars," he exhorts his flocks to persevere in their devotion, and tells his flocks to go this year more frequently than ever to the place where He is especially adored ; go daily, with souls full of sympathy and tender sorrow, with fresh fervour of love overflowing from their hearts to their lips, and entreat the Lord to be propitious to their prayers, and to bestow on them the grace to be in ignorant petulance, or blind fury, against his sacred presence ; and, to encourage this beautiful practice, "making use," he says, "of the faculties granted to us, we hereby grant a plenary indulgence to all of the faithful who shall visit the place of our Lord's birth, and who shall, in the same spirit of devotion, making there an act of reparation for all sacrileges, blasphemies, and irreverences committed against it, and praying for the intentions of his Holiness and the peace of the church, and receiving on the day of their last visit the holy sacrament of the Eucharist, and who shall have been present at the opening of the Exhibition :—This year our metropolis will become the scene of such a display of earthly magnificence, and the gathering place of such multitudes, as the world perhaps has never before witnessed. It will be, in fact, a grand and magnificent spectacle, and will be the admiration of all eyes, the gay, as much as the industrious and observant ; the object of their interest will be the collected marvels of human production, by wealth or skill ; their occupation, enjoyment through every sense. Whatever is fair to the eye and valuable to the mind will be there, and the most beautiful and most luxuriant created paradise. Great as may be the spectacle of material grandeur which will thus be presented to all nations, who does not fear the increase of sin and vice, if, not of crime, which this immense concourse for such a purpose must inevitably occasion, and which will be the cause of much more than the dissipation and worldliness, will be increased ; every snare that awaits youth will be multiplied ; every evil principle more variously and ingeniously advocated ; and there will be a concentration, corrupted and corrupting elements from all parts of the metropolis and from all other parts of the world, to unite. And all this will endanger faith and morals, and perhaps still more

The Cardinal adjures his flocks to be provided against this increase of wickedness, by laying up before hand blessing and grace, in abundant store, for themselves, to avert or mitigate any evils that may result from this national display of greatness, whether directly or indirectly. "Let us bring down on it, as far as our poor efforts may avail, a sanctifying blessing, or a merciful regard; and let us arm ourselves, at least, against its distractions and allurements, by acquiring a more chastened, and well-regulated, and interior spirit."

The Cardinal concludes, by granting, in the name of religion, the following Dispensations for Lent, 1851:—

1. Flesh meat is allowed on all Sundays; and once on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, except the Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week, and Ember Saturday.
2. Eggs are allowed at the single meal of those who are bound to fast, and at the discretion of those who are not so bound on all days except Ash-Wednesday and the four last days in Holy Week.

3. Cheese, under the same restrictions, is allowed on all days except Ash-Wednesday and Good Friday.

A letter from Rome, in the *Times* of Wednesday, says, that our Government recommended the Pope indirectly to withdraw the offensive parts of the Bull constituting the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England, particularly the titles of the bishops' sees: but the Pope turned a deaf ear to the recommendation.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The Hon. Duncombe Plyedell Bouverie, late of Cliffe Hall, Wilts, Post Captain R.N., has bequeathed to the Salisbury Infirmary £100, and £100 to the Seaman's Hospital the *Arundought*, in the event of his death. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, of Brixton, has left to the Lincoln Charity for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, a legacy of £150. To the Church Missionary Society, £5000; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £5000; to the Society of Episcopal Jews' Church Abrahamitic Society, £2000; Operative Jewish Convalescent Institution, £1000; Edinburgh Bible Society, £1000; Irish Society of London, £1000; and to the London and Westminster Dispensary, £1000. The property not disposed of by will to be applied to the endowment of district churches or chapels in populous parishes—by the late Miss Jane Cook, of Chel-

CHARLES, FOURTH EARL OF HARRINGTON

The death of this nobleman occurred at Brighton, on the 3rd inst., after a short

but severe illness. His Lordship was born 8th April, 1760, the eldest son of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, G.C.B., a distinguished military officer by Jane his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Fleming, Bart., of Brompton Park, Middlesex. Early in life he entered the army, and attained eventually, the rank of Major-General. It may be remarked, that each successive Earl of Harrington rose to the highest grade in the army. The first peer, an excellent soldier and statesman in the time of the first two Georges, became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the second Earl was full General and Colonel of the 2nd troop of Horse Grenadiers; and the third Earl, of similar military rank, commanded the last regiment of Life Guards, and was Constable of Windsor Castle.

The Peer just deceased was formerly well known in the world of fashion, and long enjoyed the personal regard of George IV, when Prince Regent. On his death he was buried in the family vault in the parish church of St. Andrew's, the chamber, and filled the same office until William IV. His Lordship married, April 7th, 1831, Maria, daughter of Samuel Foote, Esq., and had issue, a son, George, born 1832, and a daughter, Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, born May 14, 1835. As the Earl thus leaves no male issue, the honours and entitled estates devolve on his nephew, the Earl of Harrington, born 1836, P.C., and his sister, Lady Elizabeth, both only child of William Green, Esq., of Jamaica, by Ann Rose his wife, daughter of John Rose, Esq., of London. The Earl has also two daughters, Seymour Sydney Hyde, now Viscountess Petersham, born in 1845, and her daughter, the elder Lady Anna, married to Edward S. Chandos Pole, Esq.

THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. HENRY WILSON, LORD BERNERS.

The nobleman whose death we record, was second son of the late Henry William Wilson, Esq., of Didlington and Ashwellthorpe, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Miller, Bart., and succeeded to the estates and representation of the family at the death of his brother, Robert Lord Berners, in 1838, when the Barony was called out by a writ of summons in favour of the late

The direct ancestor of the family was Sir John Bouchier, K.G., grandson maternally of Thomas Plantagenet, "Duchess of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Warwick," who married the daughter of King Edward III. Sir John was summoned to Parliament, as "John Bouchier de Berners, Chevalier," in 1459. The Peirage thus created descended, through his descendants (the Kaynes), to the Wilsons of Didlington, whose representative was the late Lord Bargar.

LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

PHILIP CHARLES SUDLEY, Baron De L'isle and Dudley, of Penshurst, in the county of Kent, and a Baronet, was born on the 11th March, 1800; he was the only son of the late Sir John Shelley Sudley, Bart., by his wife, Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir Henry D'Arloke, Bart. He succeeded to his father's title and estates in 1839; but, in consequence of the death of his father, he was, by the will of the late Sir Henry, created Baron Dudley, and so, by the peerage by the title of Lord De L'isle and Dudley, on the 13th January, 1835. His Lordship was Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, a G.C.H. and D.C.L. In politics he was a staunch Conservative. He married, the 18th March, 1825, Anne, the eldest daughter of the late Lord de la Riviere, by whom he leaves three daughters and two sons, the elder of whom is now the second Lord De L'isle and Dudley. The late Lord, to the great grief of all who knew him, and to whom he was endeared by his many public and private virtues, died on the 4th instant at the family seat, Penshurst, near Ton-

SIR JOHN PIRIE, BART.

This gentleman, an Alderman of the City of London, was the son of John Pirie, Esq., of Dunbar, Berwickshire. He was born on Sept. 18, 1781, at Berwick-upon-Tweed. He left his native town at an early age for London, where he rose into extensive business as a shipowner, ship-broker, and merchant. In 1820 he entered the office of Sir S. B. Busby, Bart., in the Strand, and in 1834 he was elected Alderman of Cornhill Ward; and in 1841 he was chosen Lord Mayor, and entered upon its duties the day the Prince of Wales was born. He was, in consequence, created a Baronet in the same year. In 1845 he was made President of St. Thomas's Hospital.

In politics Sir John Pirie was a Conservative. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the City of London in the election of 1847.

Sir John married, in April, 1807, Jean, daughter of Robert Nichol, Esq., of Kelso. He died a few days ago, at his residence, Chancery Hill, Camberwell, in the 71st year of his age.

The estate of the late Baroness Rothschild has been valued for stamp duty at £90,000; that of the late Marquis of Northampton, at £12,000; the estates of Lord H. Fitzgerald and Sir W. T. G. Thomas have also been ad-

A MONUMENT TO THE LATE CANON BOWLES.—A tablet to the memory of this admirable poet and truly excellent man has recently been erected on the aisle of the south-east transept of Salisbury Cathedral. It is in the florid Gothic style, and was executed by Mr. Osmond, of this city. The following is the inscription on the tablet:

The Rev. William Lisle Bowles, M.A., Canon of this Cathedral, many years Rector of Bremhill, in this county, and Rector of Dumbleton, in the county of Gloucester, a Poet, Critic, and Divine, died on the 7th of April, 1850, in the 86th year of his age. His wife, Magdalenæ, daughter of John Copley Esq. of Walsley, J.L.R., relict of George Knollys Esq. in the County, died will-
ing to leave her husband's remains to be deposited in the choir of this Cathedral, died willing
to issue on the 7th of May, 1844. The remains of both are interred near this tablet, erected
by their kindred as a tribute of respect to departed worth, of which the writings of the Poet

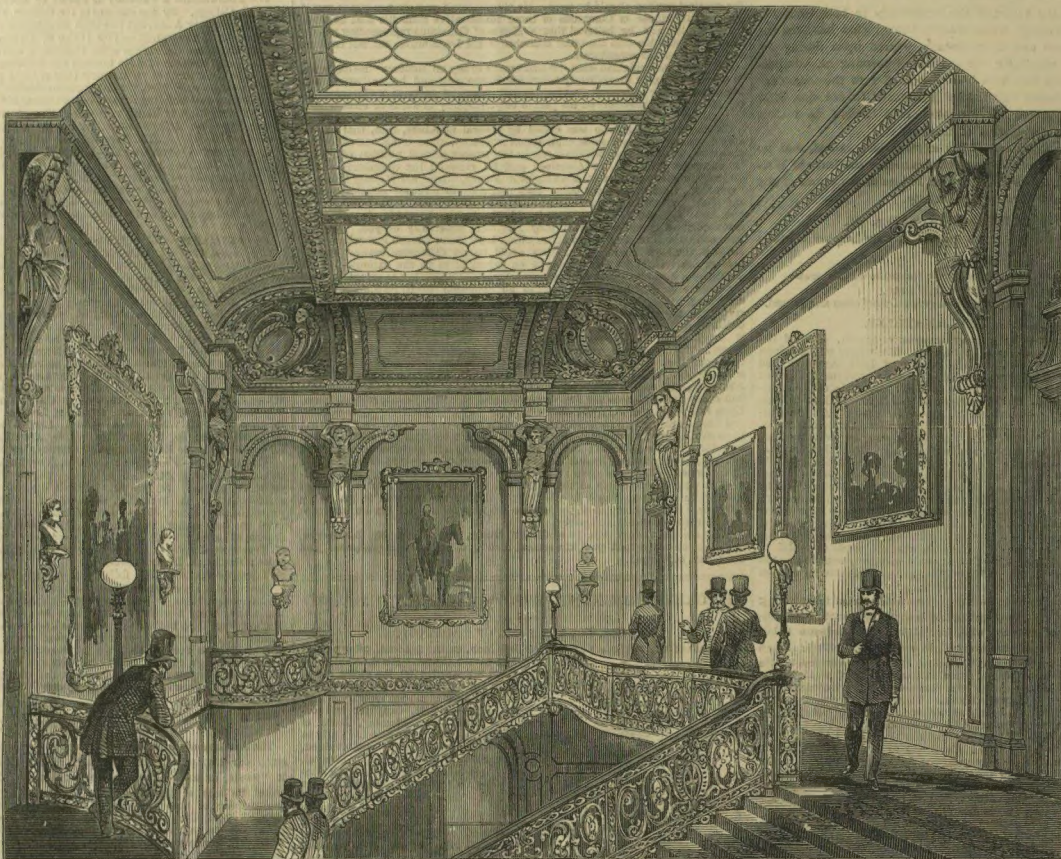
INTERIOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.

We this week, as promised, present to our readers Views of the Interior of the Army and Navy Club-house; and, at the same time, take the opportunity of detailing the formation of the Club, and its progress up to the present date.

In the year 1837, Sir Edward Barnes and a few officers just returned from service in India, finding, from the number of candidates on the list of the Junior United Service Club, how little chance there was of a young officer being enabled to belong for some years to any military club, proposed to establish an "Army Club," eligible only to officers on full or half-pay of her Majesty's service. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, on being applied to, declined to become either patron or member, unless it was opened in a similar manner to the "Navy;" which suggestion being acted on, his Grace became a member and patron of the same, up to the present period. On the death of Sir Edward Barnes, the office of President, held by him, was offered to, and accepted by, Admiral Sir Philip Durham, who died in 1845.

The Club, at this period, had just completed the purchase of its present freehold site (viz. a frontage in Pall-Mall of 80 feet, 100 feet in St. James's-square, and 200 feet back, with entrance from King-street by Cleveland Mews), at an expense which, together with excavations, concrete, &c., amounted in round numbers to £54,000.

On the committee's application, his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, in the kindest manner enrolled himself as a member, and accepted the presidency of the Club—an event of great importance at the time, giving great stability to the Club, then entering on expensive negotiations connected with the new building. Amongst the houses pulled down to clear the new site was that of Lord de Mauley; and, with other objects of art and interest bought with the house, may be mentioned the looking-glass of Nell Gwynne, which now, in the new Club-House, occupies a conspicuous position in the visitors' dining-room. *En passant*, we may remark, that the admission of friends constitutes a leading feature in this Club, and to which it owes much of its rise and popularity,



THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.—THE STAIRCASE.

having been the first military club wherein such an indulgence was permitted.

The first stone of the building was laid on the 13th of May, 1843, by Lieutenant-Colonel Daniell, Coldstream Guards (owing to the unavoidable absence of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, from indisposition); and the first day of the Club being thrown open for the use of its members was the 26th of February, 1851.

During the week antecedent to this date it was thronged by upwards of seven thousand visitors. It was also, on the first two days of the week (set apart for the purpose), visited by his Royal Highness the Duke of

Cambridge (who, on the death of the late Duke, graciously accepted the office of President), and also by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who both expressed to Colonel Daniell and the committee accompanying them their great satisfaction at the building, and all the arrangements connected with the furnishing, and commended the absence of gilding in the decoration.

The Hall, which is much admired, and of which we give an elaborate Engraving, contains, besides a striking bust of the present Duke of Cambridge, by Jones, two remarkable pieces of art, which the Club are most fortunate in possessing. One, a piece of Gobelin Tapestry, of the rarest workmanship, valued at £1500, presented to the Club, in remembrance of his being an honorary member of the same, by Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic; the other, a beautiful portrait of her Majesty on horseback, reviewing the troops at Windsor. This masterpiece of Mr. F. Grant was originally painted (without the military figures in the background) for Christ's Hospital, and for which her Majesty was pleased to give him eight sittings; but the governors of Christ's Hospital preferring a portrait of her Majesty in robes, Mr. Grant was enabled to allow a large body of the members of the Army and Navy Club to purchase the equestrian portrait for 400 guineas, and present the same to the Club: a more pleasing or faithful resemblance of her Majesty it would, we venture to assert, be

almost impossible to obtain. The staircase and hall form a most effective and picturesque portion of the building, the decorations being in most artistic style, the caryatides supporting the frieze at the top of the staircase being especially so.

Our other Engraving represents the Morning Room, a most superb apartment. The windows look into Pall-Mall, and also into George-street. The enrichments to the walls and ceilings are of extremely fine and varied character, and the room in its whole appearance is truly palatial. The same remarks apply to the coffee-room, which is superb in every respect; and in all the architectural and decorative enrichments, the



THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.—MORNING ROOM.

1915



FREEMASONS' BALL AND SUPPER, AT WORCESTER.—(SEE PAGE 191.)

FINE ARTS.

"HISTORY."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

This picture is one of Mr. Sant's three contributions to the present Exhibition of the British Institution. Here we have "History" personified by a studious female, whose features evince the interest of the broad page outspread before her; the expression is thoughtful; she is evidently drinking in deep draughts of philosophy, teaching by example. She is reclining upon a star-spangled robe, and the position of the right arm betokens intense study. The picture is admirably painted: the flesh is life-breathing, and the colours of the accessories well chosen. It is, altogether, a brilliant work.

Mr. Saville Lumley is appointed first *attaché* to the British Mission at St. Petersburg, vice Wombwell, resigned; Mr. Richard Ker, late *attaché* at Paris, is appointed second *attaché* at St. Petersburg, vice Lumley; Mr. S. Creelman is appointed financial secretary for Nova Scotia; and Mr. William

Barrow is appointed chief clerk in the office of the Colonial Treasurer at the Mauritius.

A letter from Frankfort announces the death of Mr. George Brentano, banker, of that place, aged 88. He was brother of two persons well known in the world of letters, M. Clement Brentano and the Countess Bettina d'Armin.

The English schooner, the *Liberty*, of Yarmouth, was driven ashore on the 26th ult., near Waldam, and soon afterwards went to pieces. It is feared that the crew perished in endeavouring to save themselves. It is not known of what the cargo was composed.

PHILLIP'S GARDENS RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the supporters of these schools took place on Wednesday evening, at the Music Hall, St. George's-street; Lord Ashley in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the mode by which the objects of this institution were carried out were by a day-school, an evening-school, and a working class, under the superintendence of ladies. The evening class was chiefly attended by the elder boys, who were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the day-school for instruction generally evinced was most encouraging. Attention was also

given to instructing the boys in some trade, for which purpose a tailor had been engaged—not with the view of making them all tailors, but to accustom them to habits of industry; and further operations in this direction were contemplated. For the past year the receipts have been £100 14s. 6d., and the expenses £107 16s. 10d.; leaving a small balance to be liquidated by the supporters of the school. A library had been formed; and, owing to the aid given by gentlemen interested in their support, the school-room had been enlarged without drawing on their funds. The Rev. David Laing, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the Rev. Richard Burgess, the Rev. E. Aniol, and the Rev. Henry Hughes severally urged the claims of the schools to the support of those who desired the well-being of this unfortunate class of the population, and adduced a variety of facts showing the good that had already resulted from their establishment.

LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOLS.

ON Wednesday, a handsome building in Lambeth Walk (close upon the South-Western Railway), which has been erected by Mr. Beaufoy, of South Lambeth, for the education of the many poor and destitute children in that neighbourhood, was inaugurated at a public meeting of the friends of Ragged Schools in Lambeth; Lord Ashley in the chair.

The origin of the school was related to the meeting by Mr. F. Doulton, the honorary secretary to the committee, who stated:—In 1845, a few of the destitute and degraded children of Lambeth were accustomed to assemble for instruction, on Sabbath evenings, in a school-room in Palace-yard, near the Palace. In the following year, a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood, at the instance of Lord Ashley, formed themselves into a committee, and afforded the poor children instruction during the week. Soon after, the school was removed to one of the arches of the South-Western Railway Company, kindly granted for that purpose. About this time, the schools excited the sympathy, and attracted the support, of the late Mrs. Beaufoy; and, on her death, her husband intimated his intention of perpetuating her memory and fulfilling her benevolent wishes, by founding the Schools, which were opened on Wednesday. The building has cost the sum of £10,000; but the munificent donor has further set apart £4000 for the permanent maintenance of the building. The expenses of tuition will be £250 annually, which is to be raised by subscription. There is accommodation provided in separate apartments for boys and girls, who are to meet for instruction during five week nights, exclusive of Sunday evenings, when religious instruction will be communicated. There is also accommodation for a daily infant school. The Schools are calculated to accommodate about 800 children. There are two large class-rooms—one for boys and one for girls; there are also two reception-rooms for the training of the children on their first admission, and there are four smaller class-rooms where young persons who show more than usual diligence are taught in the higher branches of education. In the larger class-rooms the committee have erected marble tables, each bearing the following inscription:—

This Tablet is erected by the Committee of the Lambeth Ragged Schools, as a grateful record of the munificence of HENRY BENJAMIN HANBURY BEAUFLOY, Esq., of Caron-place, South Lambeth, by whom these Schools have been built and endowed; and also in grateful remembrance of ELIZA his wife, whose unspeakable private worth has here a fit memorial, and whose benevolence and special kindness to poor children will live in the gratitude of generations who shall enjoy the benefit of these Schools.

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yes, she reacheth forth her hand to the needy."

"Children arise up, and call her blessed."—PROV. XXXI., ver. 20 and 28.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wix; when Lord Ashley rose and addressed the assembly, eloquently advocating the benefits already derived from the Ragged School system, through which many hundreds had been taken from a state of filth and misery, and raised to one of honourable independence. "There was no reason whatever why Lambeth should not rescue itself from the present disgraceful opprobrium which attached to it. If they exerted themselves in the way he had mentioned, he saw no reason why this district should not vie with any other district in the metropolis, or even with the most favoured parts of the earth." His Lordship concluded by observing that he had no objection to the introduction of any amount of secular knowledge, but it must always be subordinate to moral training. "Let the great basis of all Ragged School teaching be true sound evangelical Protestantism. (Great applause.) Let them ever keep before the minds of the children the saying of the great Chillingworth, 'The Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants.'" (Hear, hear.)

The meeting had now so greatly increased that Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, accompanied by other gentlemen, adjourned to the girls' class-room.

The Rev. Mr. Christmas moved the first resolution of thanks to Mr. Beaufoy, for his munificent donation.—The Rev. Dr. Mortimer, of the City of London School, seconded the resolution, and mentioned, as another instance of Mr. Beaufoy's liberality, that he had given as much as £10,000 to the institution over which he (Dr. Mortimer) presided and to found exhibitions at Cambridge.

The Rev. J. Baldwin Browne, the Rev. Mr. Aldis, the Rev. Mr. Soul, the Rev. Mr. Hill, the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. W. S. Hale, and Mr. Field (of the



"HISTORY."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

firm of Maudslay and Field), successively addressed the meeting. Thanks were voted to the noble chairman; after which the meeting separated. A handsome subscription list was filled up at the meeting; and the children (about 600) in connexion with the schools took tea with the teachers in the afternoon.

FATHER GAVAZZI DELIVERING HIS ITALIAN DISCOURSES AT THE PRINCESS' CONCERT ROOM.

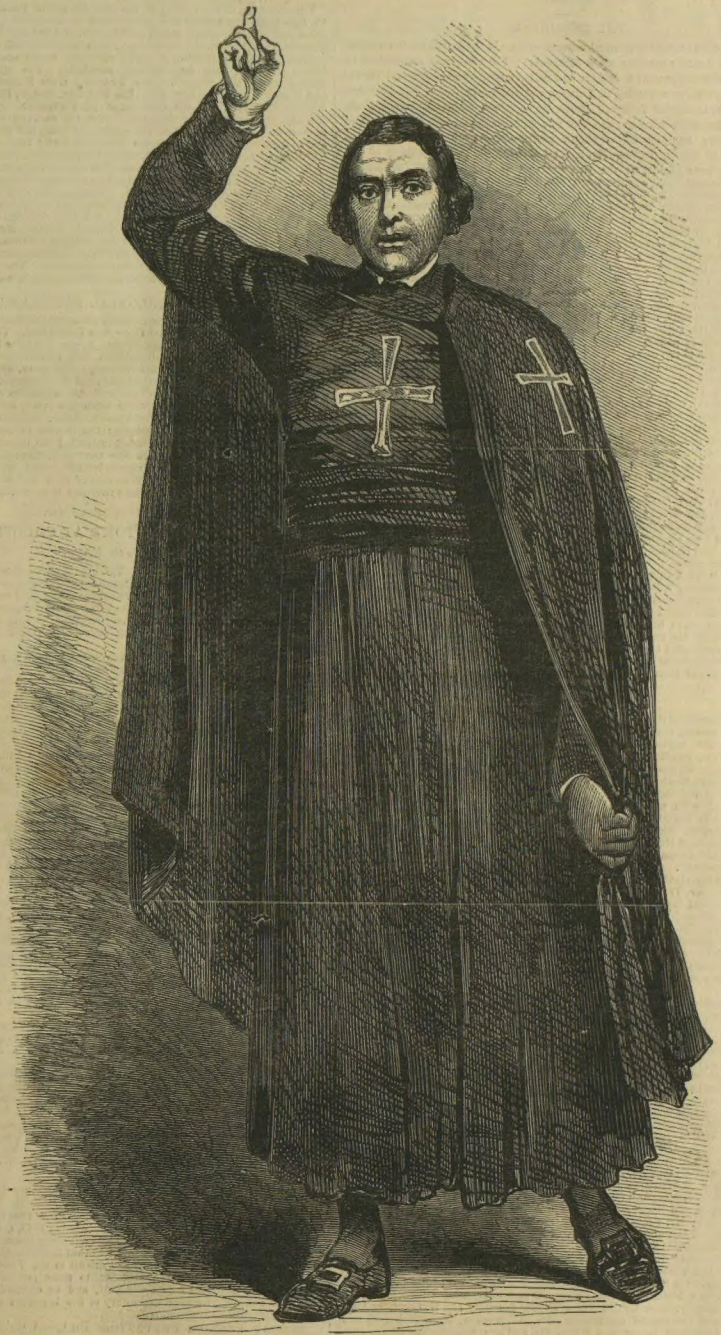
ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI was born at Bologna, in 1809, and at the early age of sixteen entered the order called *clerici regulares* of St. Barnabas, in which he rapidly rose to a distinguished position. Professor of rhetoric at Naples, he not only taught the theory, but exemplified the practice of eloquence in the pulpits of that capital, and subsequently in most of the principal cities of Italy. His views were broad and generous; and, though little to the taste of Pope Gregory, that pontiff prudently refrained from molesting the popular missionary.

The advent of Pius IX. gave unfettered scope to the liberal and enlightened views hitherto compressed and discountenanced among the Italian clergy; and foremost among the upholders of the new Papal policy were Ugo Bassi and Gavazzi, both Bolognese.

The first appearance of Gavazzi on the political scene—whose career we are now to trace through a file of Italian newspapers in our possession—was on the news of the Milanese insurrection, and the discomfiture of the Austrians throughout Lombardy being celebrated in Rome. When the students of the University seized on the eloquent priest, carried him on their shoulders into the pulpit of the Pantheon, and called on him to pronounce the funeral oration of the patriots killed at Milan. The orator rose at once to the height of that great argument, and became at once the trumpeter of freedom throughout Italy. The tricolor cross was now displayed on his cassock, and is the same decoration which he has worn during the whole campaign, and now wears unsullied on his manly breast. In the Colosseum he harangued for weeks crowds of citizens gathered within that gigantic structure, which became an arena of patriotic manifestations. The Pope encouraged his efforts to rouse the national energies, and conferred on him the office of Chaplain-General to the Forces, then organising by the levy of volunteers and the formation of national guards. In that capacity he marched from Rome with 16,000 men, and, after a short hesitating halt on the frontiers, positive orders came from the Vatican, and private instructions to Gavazzi himself, to move forward and act against the Austrians. The onward progress of the Roman army was a succession of triumphs to the walls of Vicenza. Gavazzi's eloquence supplied ammunition, clothing, provisions, horses, and all the *matériel de guerre*, from a willing population. He was the Hermit Peter of the whole crusade, the life and soul of the insurrection. At Venice, in the great area of St. Mark, he harangued, day after day, congregated thousands, and filled the Venetian treasury by the voluntary oblations elicited by his irresistible appeals. Women tore off their earrings and bracelets, and the wives of fishermen hung their large silver hair-pins into the military chest, and several thousand pounds' worth of plate and jewellery was the result of his exertions. When the Roman division was ordered to fall back, the father made Florence ring with his exhortations to uphold the cause. The Grand Duke, who had already begun his tergiversations, gave orders for the forcible expulsion of Gavazzi from Tuscany: he took refuge in Genoa; but the Bolognese having broken into open mutiny against the Pope on the 8th of August, and formed a Provisional Government, Gavazzi was recalled, as the only means of allaying the discontent of the legations; his return was in triumph, and order was restored by his presence.

Gen. Zucchi was now sent from Rome to take the command of the troops at Bologna, when, at the instigation of the Cardinal Legate, this Lieutenant of Rossi seized on Gavazzi, and sent him off secretly, under a strong escort, to be incarcerated in Corneto, a sort of ecclesiastical prison, where clerical robbers, assassins, and adulterers have been for ages confined by Popes; but, on his passage through Viterbo, the whole city rose to rescue their patriot, and Pius IX. found it expedient to order his liberation amid the plaudits of the town. On the flight of the Pope, the formation of a Republican Government, and the convoking of the Roman Assembly, Gavazzi was confirmed in his previous functions of Chaplain-General to the Forces, and began his preparations for the approaching siege of the French, by organising the military hospitals on a scale commensurate with the coming warfare. He formed a committee of the principal Roman ladies, to provide for the wounded (Princess Belgioioso, Countess Pallavicino, and Pisanesse at their head), and superintended the surgical ambulances during the whole struggle. At the lull of the fight against Oudinot, when a sortie of 14,000 Romans was made to repel the King of Naples, who, with his 20,000 men, had advanced as far as Velletri, the father went forth at the head of the troops with the gallant Garibaldi, and, after the utter rout and precipitate flight of the invading army, assisted the dying and the disabled of both sides. Returning into the besieged capital he sustained the spirit of the inhabitants throughout, and was ever at the bastions and in the front of the battle. At the fall of Rome he received an honourable testimonial and *sans conduit* from Oudinot; and while his companion Father Ugo Bassi was shot by the Austrians without trial and against the law of nations at Bologna, he was suffered to depart by the more civilised freebooters of France. In London he has since lived in retirement, giving for his daily bread a few lessons in the language of his beloved but downtrodden land; when a few of his fellow exiles, anxious to hear in the country of their forcible adoption once more the eloquent voice which cheered them in their hour of triumph, clubbed together the pittance of poverty to hire a room for the purpose, and the result has been the potent blast of indignant oratory and the trumpet note of withering denunciation with which he now assails the treachery, fraud, and accumulated impostures of the Roman Court, and all its malevolent and Machiavellian machinery.

We hear that he will lecture on "clerical celibacy" next Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, at half-past two o'clock.



FATHER GAVAZZI.



LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOLS, OPENED ON WEDNESDAY.

of spirit and body, it can be no matter of surprise that a horse falls, and, further, that, if he does, he falls like a lifeless mass. Why, when Steeple-chasing was first in vogue in Ireland, the distance was usually so much shorter than we made it, and now make it, probably arose from the Irish horse not usually being in those days so highly bred as ours; and it was not the custom there, as it has now become with us, to run races in steeple-chases; consequently, horses that were only half-bred ones (or nearly so) could not have gone four miles at Steeple-chase pace, however they might shine in the field as hunters; and highly to the credit of our Irish neighbours be it said, that though no

brushwood on its crown, so, fortunately, he could not be much hurt. He contrives, like a good one, to keep hold of his reins, so his nag does not get away from him, he gets on his legs as soon as possible (?), mounts, and sets off after the leading horse—nothing daunted, brave fellow—spins his horse along, spares neither whip nor spur. Signs of this application look well for his strenuous wish to win and not to throw a chance away (men.) that was thrown out when he was thrown off. But for this he must have won; no horse could have run honest, no man could have ridden him better. We allow all that, and, in sooth, a man has a good many things to allow if he keeps race or Steeple-chase horses.

We mean no slur by what we have said, on professional riders; we know many of them to be as honest and honourable in their intentions and acts as any other class of men; but we have known such little occurrences as the one described to have happened, and may happen again.

Some one may say, "Well, I always thought both racing and Steeple-chasing a precarious game, and certainly nothing can be a greater robbery than such a transaction as has been described." Here comes in again our (?). Why this is only a little dodge, that deprives an owner of a stake he thought he had a chance of winning; or, possibly, he had not much on the event; let him wait till there is a decided plant made on him, and he gets regularly cleaned out—that there are things worse than the little go we mentioned, he will be perfectly satisfied (?).

We do not take upon ourselves either to praise or condemn Steeple-racing as a sport; let the nation and the sporting world decide this for themselves. There are, however, two or three points for and against it, and as many in the mode in which it is carried out, on which we, like others, feel we have a right to form an opinion. We cannot join in its eulogium on the mistaken ground of its encouraging the breeding good horses: no man now breeds for Steeple-racing; he breeds for racing purposes, and then the bad ones, or those that have become slow, are turned into Steeple-racers. Nor will it encourage the breed of any fine horses, if weeds are allowed to go with boys' weight on their backs. On the other hand, we do not condemn it, as we formerly did, on the score of cruelty, for horses are now got of such a class to go in Steeple-chases, and are brought out so fit to go, that, barring accidents, it is no worse than the old four-mile flat races.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW DISTRICT CHURCH, BRACKNELL.

On Wednesday week, the Church of the Holy Trinity, which has just been erected at Bracknell by public subscription, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The weather was brilliant, and the ceremony



NEW CHURCH AT BRACKNELL, CONSECATED ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.

was attended by a large proportion of the leading families of the neighbourhood, as well as of residents of Bracknell, to whom most especially the Church will be a very great accommodation, situated as it is almost in the centre of the town.

The Church is an elegant structure, in the Early English pointed style of architecture, and consists of a nave and transept, and chancel, with a spire. Within, it is very plain: the roof is open and of carved oak beams; the sittings are also open, designed to accommodate 300 persons, most conveniently arranged; and the pulpit and lectern stand at the two angles formed by the junction of the chancel with the body of the Church.

The architects were Messrs. Coe and Godwin, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London. The Church, as seen from the opposite hill on the western side of the town, is a very striking as well as pleasing object.

Amongst the clergy present were the following:—Revs. A. A. Cameron, Austin Leigh, J. E. Sabin, sen.,—Peel; the Hon. and Rev. C. Neville; the Revs. T. Morris,—Stewart, T. T. Carter, J. Gossett and family, V. Fosbery and family,—Harman and friends, Richard Randall and family.

Amongst the congregation were the Lady Mary Berkeley, Lady Emily Seymour, the Ladies Murray, the Misses Codrington, the Misses Hayward, the Misses Duffield, Miss Le Marchant Thomas, Mrs. Col. Mitchell, the Misses Milner, Mrs. John Walter, Mrs. Gurney Barclay, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Cave, R. Mangle, Esq., and lady; W. Makepiece, Esq., and lady; W. Stevens, Esq., and lady; Dr. Pickering and ladies, R. Tidwell, Esq., and lady; James Winch Grove, Esq., C. Fletcher, Esq., and lady; F. Williams, Esq., and family;—Browne, Esq., and family; John R. Wheeler, Esq., J. Sorten, Esq., T. R. Harman, Esq., Mrs. Croft, Rev. James Ellis, Mrs. Sidwell and Miss Shotton, Mrs. Sewell and family, Miss Atkins, &c.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Bishop arrived, attended by the Rev. J. Randall, M.A., rector of Binfield; his Lordship's chaplain, Dr. Phillimore; and Mr. Davenport. On the Bishop alighting, the petition of consecration was presented by the minister and read, after which the procession was formed, and proceeded round the churchyard, responding the accustomed services of consecration. The choir then sang a hymn; after



man will have his horse better trained, no man can ride or will have him ridden better, and no man is more likely to avail himself of his judgment to get the best of any sort than an Irishman, still, sport is often carried on in his country for the love of sport, and it does not always follow there, that, on the coming of every sporting event, a crowd of miscreants and harpies flock thither to perpetrate any piece of rascality to serve their own purpose. Thus, Steeple-chases were there run in such way as they considered showed most sport, and this they held short distances and heats to do.

We are not quite aware where it may be said the ball was opened, as regards Steeple-racing in England; for matches of this sort, and a private stake among friends, often occurred long before the public had ever witnessed an exhibition of the sort. Perhaps the memorable Steeple-chase in Leicestershire, when the "Squire" (Mr. Osbaldeston) hunted that country, first brought this sport under general notice with the public. In matches long before the race alluded to, the distance was often six, seven—even twelve miles from start to finish have been done; but then



each chose his own line of country as he conceived it best suited his horse—each made the best of his way at his own pace, which frequently was not even a hunting one. The chief qualification in the horse required then, was very perfect fencing at the natural fences of the country, and the endurance of the hunter in a long run; racing speed was not thought of.

When Steeple-racing became an organised sport, distances became fixed and known, and about four miles was the distance in nearly all the principal Steeple-chases in England. Hunters (that is, mere hunters) no longer contended in such contests; racehorses were purchased to make Steeple-chase horses of. These, when practised at jumping, from their spring, elasticity, and courage, became the finest leapers in the world for fencing, where great exertion and bound was called for, more than safety at intricate places.

This being found out (for before this it was most erroneously set down that thorough-bred horses would not leap), men are so fond of the marvellous, that they were not content with seeing their horses fly fences as no ordinary hunter could do, but—not to make security more secure, but danger more dangerous—artificial obstructions, in addition to natural ones, were put up; as if we had suddenly become endowed with Spanish taste, where, in a public exhibition, nothing exhilarates short of man or beast, or both, being so placed as to afford a fair chance of seeing them immediately before our eyes. At some places we could name in England, this practice was carried to a most reprehensible pitch.

No sooner were there a given number of regular Steeple-chase horses in constant training, their respective powers known, and entries made long before the time of running, but down came a certain class of harpies on this sport to do a little business while racing was out of season, and, of course, to do any and every body they could get hold of. Something bordering on a book could now be made; and the entries being heavy, the take up was heavy also; so, as in racing, it became worth while to give a pretty good sum to make a horse safe; and if that could not be done, if a rider happened to be a rogue, he would not object to be made safe instead, for, in a Steeple-race, many ways may be resorted to to lose it, and yet nothing to be detected in the jock's riding or manner of riding the race that could be censured. If the provokingly obstinate horse will go, in spite of his jock's laudable endeavours to "pull" him, why falling off at a fence is not badly paid for by a hundred or so, independent of, perhaps, some little business the jock may have been doing in the odds on his own account; he has been heard to take them to a small amount, thus backing his horse; his friends who have the secret have not been heard laying them thick and strong the other way.

Our illustration shows the jock falling from his horse, (?) slipping himself off. He has, unfortunately—another (?) voluntarily—lost his stirrup. Just as his horse was preparing to take off, his horse swerved—(?) was pulled aside—so did swerve at his leap. Could the poor fellow be blamed for losing his seat under such circumstances? From good luck (?) the fence where he fell was a wide soft bank, with some yielding



There is one thing we should like to see altered. This is the distance. Let that be shortened, and the weight increased to a fox-hunting one. This would throw out the weedy lot; the spectators would lose nothing by it; for there can be no amusement in merely knowing horses are going when out of sight, but it would be an exhilarating sight to see horses taking their leaps into the winning field with the energy left in them our Artist has shown in the subject of our third illustration.



THE BERKSHIRE AND READING CHESS CLUB SOIREE, IN THE NEW HALL, READING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.



DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH GOODS BY THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF FRANCE, FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION

We have previously detailed the reception of the goods brought into the transept of the Crystal Palace. Here, in our Engraving, the wagon has arrived, attended by the Custom-house officers, &c., and, under their inspection, the Sappers and attendants attached to the Executive Committee are wheeling the goods off on trucks, or otherwise carrying them to the compartments allotted to their respective countries.

The despatch of the French contributions, *via* the Great Northern of France Railway, for embarkation at Dunkirk, which we here present, was highly interesting. The allusion made by the *Journal des Debats* on this occasion is agreeably demonstrative of the good-will with which the

Parisian exhibitors regard the Exhibition:—"The goods station at La Chapelle has beheld the cargo of a first steamer leave its storerooms for Dunkirk, whence our manufacturing produce is to be carried to the shores of our rivals to sustain the peaceful competition between all nations. A touching symbol of union and peace! and how different from the time when implacable England was forcing Louis XIV. to fill up this same port of Dunkirk."

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—On Monday evening, a meeting took place at the King's Arms Hotel, Kensington, for the purpose of

explaining the objects and principles of this society. Mr. George Wilson took the chair (in the absence of Mr. Hindley, M.P., who was prevented from being present), and pointed out the great benefits which the society was intended to confer upon the working classes, by enabling them to exercise the right of the elective franchise. Mr. G. E. Dennes stated that the total number of members of the society was now increased to 890, holding 1350 shares. The society, he observed, had purchased 30 acres of land at Moulsey, near Hampton Court, and the ground had been divided into 212 allotments, varying in price from £29 to £40. The committee were, moreover, in treaty for other estates situated in the various counties where members of the society resided. After these explanations, a resolution in accordance with the objects of the society was passed, and several new subscribers were enrolled.



RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEPUTATION OF LONDON SEAMEN TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.—On Wednesday, a deputation, appointed by the seamen now lying in the port of London, waited upon the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, and the members of the marine department, Captain Beechey, Captain Walker, and Mr. St. John. The object of the deputation was to present a memorial complaining of the operation of the new Mercantile Marine Act, and praying for the suspension of the objectionable parts of the statute. Mr. Labouchere expressed his regret that the act had been received in the manner it had, and by the seamen, and that it was the purpose of his department to make reference to benefit and improve their condition, and he thought that they had not that security and protection as they had under the present bill. John K. Varnagh, and G. Riddle, both seamen, having pointed out many practical hardships which would be caused by the operation of the system of fines, Mr. Labouchere, after listening with much attention to those who had spoken, said that he was not prepared then to give a decided answer to the memorial. He was anxious to afford them every consideration, and he would communicate to them the feeling of the board on the following day. The deputation then withdrew.

DEPUTATION OF PROTECTORS.—A numerous body of the acting Committee of the National Association for Protection of British Industry and Capital, and of the delegates from the provinces who have been attending the meetings at the South Sea House in the course of the present week, had an interview, first with Lord Stanley, and next with Mr. Disraeli, at the residence of the noble Lord and the hon. gentleman respectively, at which both leaders of the country party reiterated their adherence to the policy of a modified protection to agriculture.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, THOMPSON.—At a very full quarterly board of governors and directors, Major Lord, the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting having been disposed of, it was stated, that at the last meeting of governors, on the 21st of November, 90 patients had been admitted to the wards of the hospital, of which number 78 had been discharged more or less relieved. The number of in-patients cases treated during the same time was 646. With regard to the extension of the building and the removal of the eastern wing, it was decided that the works should be proceeded with immediately. By the falling in of legacies, &c., the building committee had upwards of £2000 in hand, and a sanguine hope was entertained that the proceeds of the forthcoming building would materially assist in realising the sum required, viz. £10,000. The usual vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—The quarterly meeting of the governors of this hospital was held on Wednesday last. It appeared that the number of patients received during the last quarter was 929, of whom 474 were cured, 387 relieved, and 64 died. The number of out-patients was 10,000. The number of out-patients on the books, 1934. The report stated that two legacies had lately been left to the hospital, the one residuary, supposed to amount to about £1000, by Capt. J. de Scholten, Kent; and the other, £500, from Mr. Thos. Corry, late of Bristol, and that the report of the committee on the subject had been fixed for the 10th of next month, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge would preside. The following gratifying contributions were also reported—£25 lbs. from the workmen of Messrs. Tebbutt and Co., of Limehouse, being a sum actually cured and relieved in the month of 1848; from the son of a late accident patient in acknowledgment of the kindness and attention bestowed on his father while in the hospital.

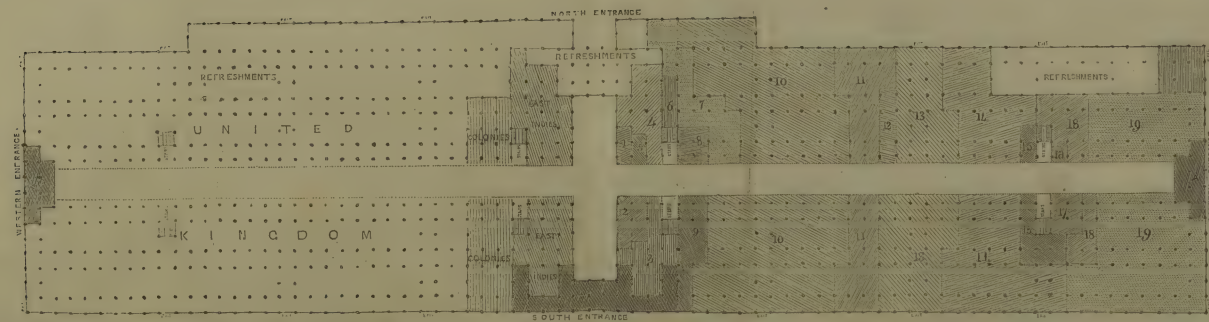
ADULT DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, RED LION-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.—On Ash Wednesday morning, a sermon in behalf of the funds of this society, for teaching and relieving the deaf and dumb, was preached by the Rev. J. Wright, M.A., at Eaton Chapel, Eaton-square.

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY AND CHARITABLE FUND.—On Tuesday evening, the biennial festival of the friends and supporters of this institution took place at the Long Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. J. W. Wright, M.P., in the chair. About 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and amongst those who sat at the principal table were Mr. Alderman Challis, the Rev. Mr. Brock, and many other influential patrons of this most useful charity. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the "Metropolitan Dispensary and Charitable Fund," stated, that amongst the many valuable institutions in the City of London, there was none which yielded a greater amount of benefit in proportion to its means than the institution whose biennial festival they were celebrating. It was for the advantage of the poor, and the relief of the numerous cases it cured or relieved, but was not only valuable on account of the relief it afforded, but also for the aid which it rendered to the community by prevention. The report of the committee for the past year showed that the great extent to which medical aid afforded by the dispensary had been supplied, and proved by the fact that during the past year upwards of 7000 persons (including children) had been cured or relieved, and entered on the books, independently of those who have received pecuniary aid and maternity assistance. The ordinary income of the charity scarcely exceeds £400 per annum, which sum, notwithstanding the strictest economy, is barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the dispensary. At the present time there is an accumulation of debt amounting to £1000, which is the earnest desire of the committee should be liquidated. There are nearly 700 patients on the books requiring medical or surgical attention. Thousands of the poor are thus actually cured and relieved, and the dispensary, which might otherwise become chargeable on their severe parish, is thereby enabled to society in health and strength. In appealing to the benevolent feelings of the company, the chairman placed these facts prominently before them, and expressed a hope that the meeting would be a source of great benefit to the institution was calculated to afford by enabling the poor to obtain the surgical relief at their own habitations. The toast was most warmly responded to, and a liberal subscription was afterwards announced.

GRAND GENERAL GRANTING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday last, at the residence of Peter Polk, Esq., in the chair. The report was to the effect that the committee had lamented the impoverished state of the funds, which would not allow them to have an election of pensioners this year, though the number receiving relief was 22,000; viz. 8 men, 12 women, and 2 children, and 10,000 in the year 1849, 22,000 in the year 1850, 22,000 in the year 1851, 22,000 in the year 1852, 22,000 in the year 1853, 22,000 in the year 1854, 22,000 in the year 1855, 22,000 in the year 1856, 22,000 in the year 1857, 22,000 in the year 1858, 22,000 in the year 1859, 22,000 in the year 1860, 22,000 in the year 1861, 22,000 in the year 1862, 22,000 in the year 1863, 22,000 in the year 1864, 22,000 in the year 1865, 22,000 in the year 1866, 22,000 in the year 1867, 22,000 in the year 1868, 22,000 in the year 1869, 22,000 in the year 1870, 22,000 in the year 1871, 22,000 in the year 1872, 22,000 in the year 1873, 22,000 in the year 1874, 22,000 in the year 1875, 22,000 in the year 1876, 22,000 in the year 1877, 22,000 in the 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INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK, FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRIES OF ALL NATIONS, NOW READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED.--SECTIONAL VIEW, LOOKING WEST.



PLAN OF EXHIBITION BUILDING, SHEWING THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SPACES.

THE SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY REPRESENTS NOT ONLY A GENERAL TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE BUILDING FROM

north to south, but also the most comprehensive view of the interior which has as yet appeared. The magnificent central aisle, extending the whole length of the Building, with its several tiers of columns, sup-

porting by means of the 72-feet trusses the various bays of glazed roofing--the long lines of galleries, with their picturesque railings--the different avenues on either side of the central aisle, bounded by the

external wooden walls, and covered with similar roofs, but of different spans, are all comprehended in this one view, which may be said to represent a combination of the general details of construction, with the

exception of the roof of the transept, as they have appeared from week to week in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, during the erection of the great International Museum. This view is the more interesting at the present time, as it was taken previously to any of the internal exhibition fittings being erected, which have already, especially on the eastern side of the transept, entirely destroyed the numerous splendid vistas formed by the various lines of columns running in every direction. The transverse section represents the mode of construction from one end of the Building to the other, with the exception of the transept; and the whole of the columns, trusses, girders, and roofs, as shown in this section, are repeated at intervals of every 24 feet, taken longitudinally; The whole width of section being 465 feet, and the heights varying from one tier of columns at the sides to three tiers in the middle. There are 24 columns in each such section, supporting, by means of the 24-feet trusses and girders respectively, the 48-feet trusses, and the 72-feet trusses over the central aisle, 51 bays of skylight, each of 8 feet span, which rest on the Paxton girders running longitudinally throughout the Building, and discharging the rain-water into the framed transverse gutters which rest on the upper flanges and angle-irons of the girders and trusses respectively, the water being thence carried through the hollow cast-iron columns into the underground drain-pipes.

THE ORNAMENTAL IRON RAILING.

In designing the ornamental railing which is to surround the Industrial Palace, at a distance of eight feet, Mr. Owen Jones has very judiciously combined some of the leading features in the internal construction of the Building, including especially the columns and trills-girders.

ALLOTMENTS OF SPACE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In the plans showing the distribution of space, as allotted to foreign countries, the mode of distinguishing one from another is by numbers, from 1 to 19 inclusive; and also by different shades, produced by parallel straight lines, either vertical or horizontal with respect to the longitudinal lines of the plan, or at different angles thereto; some of the shades being made up of strong lines, and others of dotted lines. In laying out the Building, with regard to the appropriation of space, it is to be observed that the great central aisle, 72 feet wide from centre to centre of columns, is reduced to an avenue of 48 feet wide, in order to admit of columns, and another frontage on transept, also of 24 feet, at the north end of the offices of the Executive, having 744 superficial feet on ground-floor, with 1968 feet in the gallery above; total, 2712 feet.

With the exception of the offices, staircases, entrances, refreshment

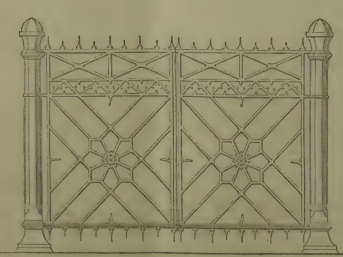
courts, and the various avenues and passages, including the transept, 72 feet wide, the whole of the ground-floor and galleries may be said to be available space for British and foreign exhibitors; observing that all the foreign countries, including the United States of America, are on the east side of the transept, both on the ground-floor and in the galleries; whereas the United Kingdom, the East Indies, and the British colonies are on the west side thereof, with the exception of the United Kingdom, whose dominion is extended into parts of the north and south galleries on the east side of the transept.

In taking the space for foreign countries in the order as numbered in the plans, we find that the space marked

No. 1, representing *Arabia and Persia*, is situated on the north side of the central avenue, having a frontage thereof of 24 feet, and running back on the east side of the transept 62 feet, having, therefore, an area of 1440 superficial feet on the ground-floor, with an additional space of 576 feet in the gallery immediately above; total, 2016 superficial feet. This, as well as all the following, is independent of "hanging space."

No. 2, *China*, on the south side of the central avenue, has a frontage thereof of 24 feet, running eastward, and next to the transept 84 feet, having a space on the ground-floor of 2016 superficial feet, besides 576 feet in the gallery; total, 2592 feet.

No. 3, *Brazil and Mexico*, on the south side of the central avenue, contiguous to *China*, as a triangular space, with a frontage of 24 feet on the central avenue, and another frontage on transept, also of 24 feet, at the north end of the offices of the Executive, having 744 superficial feet on ground-floor, with 1968 feet in the gallery above; total, 2712 feet.



RAILING OUTSIDE THE BUILDING.

No. 4, *Turkey*, on the north side of the central avenue, with a frontage thereof of 24 feet, and extending back to the refreshment court at the north end of transept, having an area of 7488 feet, with 1944 feet in the gallery above; total, 9432 feet.

No. 5, *Greece*, on the east side of the transept, both on the ground-floor and in the galleries; whereas the United Kingdom, the East Indies, and the British colonies are on the west side thereof, with the exception of the United Kingdom, whose dominion is extended into parts of the north and south galleries on the east side of the transept.

No. 6, *Egypt*, on the east side of the transept, both on the ground-floor and in the galleries; whereas the United Kingdom, the East Indies, and the British colonies are on the west side thereof, with the exception of the United Kingdom, whose dominion is extended into parts of the north and south galleries on the east side of the transept.

No. 7, *Italy*, an irregular space with a frontage of 48 feet on the north side of central avenue, and running back to the north entrance of the Building, having an area on the ground-floor of 11,712 superficial feet, and 576 feet in addition, in the gallery above; total, 12,288 feet.

No. 8, *Spain and Portugal*, with a frontage of 48 feet on the north side of the central avenue, having an area of 2880 superficial feet in the ground-floor, and 720 feet in the gallery above; total, 3600 feet.

No. 9, *Switzerland*, has a frontage of 48 feet on the north side of the central aisle, running quite back to the south front of the Building, close to the offices of the Executive Committee, having an area of 2112 superficial feet in the gallery above; total, 2112 feet.

No. 10, *France*, has a frontage of 144 feet on the north side of the central avenue, and 216 feet frontage on the south side of the same; in the former case running back to the north side of the Building, and in the latter case to the south side thereof, containing on the ground-floor 75,912 superficial feet, added to which in the gallery immediately north of the central aisle there is an additional floor-space of 9340 feet, and in the

gallery immediately south of the central aisle 8184 feet; total, 87,956 feet.

No. 11, *Belgium*, has a frontage of 48 feet on the north side of the central avenue, and a similar frontage on the south side of the same, and runs back in the former case to the north side of the Building, and in the latter to the south side of the Building; the total area on the ground-floor being 22,240 feet, with 1944 feet in each of the galleries above; total, 24,992 feet.

No. 12, *Holland*, has a frontage of 24 feet on the north side of the central avenue, and runs back 116 feet; having an area of 2784 feet on the ground-floor, and 884 feet superficial in the gallery above; total, 3168 feet.

No. 13, *Austria*, has a frontage of 96 feet on the north side of the central avenue, running back to the north front of the Building, and a frontage of 120 feet on the south side of the central avenue, running back to the south front of the Building, and containing on the ground-floor 34,272 superficial feet, and in addition 1920 feet in the gallery north of the central aisle, and 2312 feet in the gallery south of the central aisle; total, 38,504 feet.

No. 14, the *Zollverein*, has a frontage of 96 feet on the north side of the central avenue, and extends back to the north front of the Building, and a similar frontage on the south side of the same avenue, having an area on the ground-floor of 49,824 superficial feet, and in the north galleries over the central aisle 6032 feet, and in the south gallery next central aisle 6032 feet, making a total of 60,888 superficial feet.

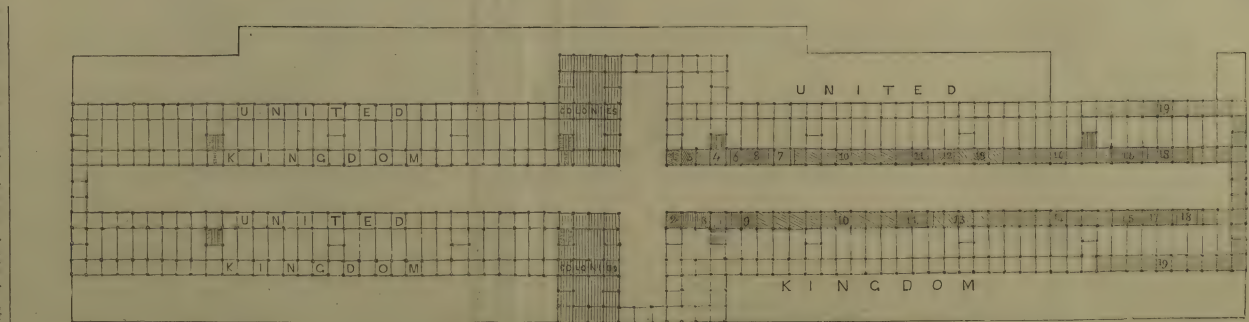
No. 15, *North Germany*, has a frontage of 24 feet on north side of central avenue, with a depth of 60 feet, and on the south side of central avenue a frontage of 24 feet, running back 108 feet, and having an area on ground-floor of 6336 feet, and in the gallery north of central aisle 1944 feet, and on the south of same side 1152 feet, total, 8432 feet.

No. 16, *Denmark*, has a frontage of 24 feet on central aisle, by depth of 24 feet, containing an area of 672 feet only.

No. 17, *Norway and Sweden* together have a frontage of 48 feet on the north side of the central avenue, by a depth of 60 feet, giving an area of 2880 superficial feet on ground-floor, with an addition of 1944 feet in the gallery above; total, 4724 feet.

No. 18, *Russia*, has a frontage of 24 feet on the north side of central aisle, and of 24 feet on the south side thereof, having an area on the ground-floor of 11,712 superficial feet, and 576 feet in the gallery north of central aisle, and 576 feet in the gallery south of central aisle; total, 12,864 feet.

No. 19, the *United States of America*, has a frontage on north side of central aisle of 120 feet, with a depth to the refreshment court near the north-east angle of Building of 136 feet, and running on the north side



PLAN OF GALLERIES IN GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING, SHEWING THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SPACES.

of the eastern entrance to the end of the Building, and a frontage of 120 feet on south side of central aisle and running back to the south front and east end of Building, and having an area on ground-floor of

62,264 feet. The United States have the largest amount of gallery space of any of the foreign countries, extending into each of the four galleries, and occupying the whole of the return gallery at the east end of the

Building, amounting to 19,284 feet, which, with that on the ground-floor, gives a total for the United States of 79,848 feet. The whole area, including passages, allotted to the countries represented by the nineteen numbers, is equal to 324,543 superficial feet, or 8185 acres, of which France takes the largest share, the United States the next, while the Zollverein stands third, and Austria fourth.

of the people, must exclusively determine public policy, and have declined to exercise power. At the beginning of the century a system of coercion was in use to govern the people and control public opinion. It gradually subsided, and may now be said to be extinguished—never, we hope, to be revived. From 1783 to 1827, every existing Administration, commanding a great majority in the House of Commons, relied more on its military and police than on the affection of the populace for the preservation of order. With 1827 the new system that circumstances had made necessary came into notice; and we owe it to Sir John Eyles, Lord Campbell's Attorney-General, and to Sir John Lubbock, Lord Cairns's Lord Chancellor—that the first step the example of abstaining from prosecuting the press for seditions and other libels, which before his time was of common occurrence. Both the press and the Government, under the influence of

I answer, Yes; very many advantages: it tends to promote health, and inspire confidence and courage; in the second it leads to the practice and appreciation of these social amenities and generous feelings which impart a zest to life, and which bind man to man; and, in the

The inauguration of the Hon Sheriff Alison, as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, took place on Thursday week in the common hall of the University, which was greatly crowded on the occasion. Mr. Alison having been formerly installed into office, delivered a lengthened and eloquent address, with which the proceedings terminated.

Thus, in fact, "a new edition of the 'Musical Drama,'" but in a compressed and more portable form. The subject is not treated with historical severity, and the early history of the opera has been considerably abridged. The earliest Italian opera, *Il pastor fido*, by Ottavio Rinuccini, was performed in the year 1600. In the fifteenth century, were performed in the halls of the great Florentine families. Politi is a drama of this kind, in five acts, apparently intended to be wholly sung. During the sixteenth century, *intermezz* also were sung as interludes between the acts of the drama. In the seventeenth century, the drama gradually merged into opera; and towards the end of the century, *recitative* was introduced by Jacopo Peri, of Florence, and Emilio del Cavaliere, of Rome—the former the author of "Dafne," and the latter of "Dell' Aminta e del Corpo," both published in 1600. The recitative was the result of an unsuccessful attempt to revive the musical declamation of the Greeks and Romans.

"The first public performance of musical pieces in a regular theatre took place at Venice, in 1637, when the opera of 'Andromeda,' written by Benedetto Ferrari, and composed by Francesco Manello, was brought upon the stage, in the theatre of the San Cassiano. The opera was performed at the expense of the poet, who, for that purpose, collected a company of the singers of the most remarkable instance of spirit and enterprise. In the following year, 'La Magia Pulcinella,' by the same poet and composer, was performed in the same manner,

